oils etc. are mainly attributed to gap in demand and supply, near stagnancy in production, hike in minimum support/ procurement prices of agriculture commodities. The supply of most of the above commodities is very comfortable during Jan.—March, every year due to flush supply of Kharif Crop like Masoor, Arhar, Rice, Maize, Sugarcane and Groundnut Oil etc. but the same gets reduced with the onset of lean supply season from April onward till the end of October every year.

(d) With a view to keeping the prices of essential commodities under check, the Public Distribution System is being strengthened to provide foodgrains at cheaper rates to the poor strata of the society. Besides, stringent actions are being taken against the speculators, hoarders and traders indulging in unfair trade practices. The essential commodities are also being supplied through Co-operative Stores, Mobile stores, Kendriya Bhandars etc. at reasonable prices. Essential commodities like pulses and edible oils are being imported in desired quantities to augment their supplies in the domestic market. The efficacy of these measures can not be judged in short period. They have longer perspective and hence the price rise during the entire year will be a better parameter. Since the controlling of price is the ongoing process of the Government policy, temporary variations in prices are inescapable.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशों का कार्यान्वयन

2817. **श्री नागमणि:**
श्री ईश दत्त यादव:

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत उपक्रमों में मंडल आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार आरक्षण संबंधी उपबंध को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने स्थिति की समीक्षा की है और इस पर कोई कार्रवाई की है; और

(ग) आरक्षण व्यवस्था का अनुपालन करने वाले और न करने वाले उपक्रमों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मुरासोली मारन): (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Mis-utilisation of grants/loans in KVIC

2818. SHRI S. AUSTIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Corporation has sufficient controls to ensure that large grants, loans etc. are not mis-utilised;

(b) if so, details of such procedures available to control fraud;

(c) whether it is a fact that complaints have been made by some employees of fraud in some districts of Andhra Pradesh under the jurisdiction of Visakhapatnam Office;

(d) if so, whether any vigilance enquiry has been initiated; and

(e) number of arrests effected on such complaints of fraud in 1994-95 and 1995-96, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to ensure that the funds disbursed to various KVIBs and KVIC's recognised institutions are not mis-utilised, KVIC has posted Audit and Inspection teams and technical staff at its State and regional Offices for conducting Audit/Technical inspections, financial propriety and certification audit of the implementing Agencies.

(c) Yes, Sir. Certain complaints on procedural irregularities allegedly committed by the regional office, KVIC, Visakhapatnam have been received.

(d) Yes, Sir. KVIC has already started investigations on these complaints.

(e) In view of the answer on part (d) this question does not arise at this stage.

Rise in Plan Outlay Earmarked for STs

2819. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rise in the total plan outlay earmarked for scheduled tribes since the Fifth Plan period;

(b) the actual expenditure incurred on the Tribal Development Projects since the Fifth Plan as against the total outlay;

(c) whether Government think that the economic and social development of the tribals is in commensurate with the objectives and the investment made so far;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government have considered the desirability of reviewing the Tribal sub-plan to identify the shortcomings; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO WALIA): (a) The percentage of outlay on development of scheduled tribes out of total plan of the country was 2.80% during Fifth Plan which has risen to 3.88% during Eighth Plan period.

(b) The expenditure on development of Scheduled Tribes from Fifth Plan to Seventh Plan under the State Plan as well as through allocations made as Special Central Assistance and Grants as per First Proviso to Art. 275 (1) of the Constitution is around Rs. 13,743.27 crores against the total outlay of Rs. 13022.57 crores since First Five Year Plan. The anticipated expenditure for the Eighth Plan is of the order of Rs. 16853.13 crores.

(c) to (f) The Government has decided to set up a Commission under Act. 339(1) of the Constitution on the Administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. One of the terms of reference of the commission is to review of development strategies for tribal development including TSP approach and examination and recommendations of appropriate alternative.

हरियाणा में उचित दर की दुकानों की संख्या

2820. **श्री रामजी लाल:** क्या नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 30 जून, 1996 की स्थिति के अनुसार हरियाणा में उचित दर की दुकानों की संख्या कितनी थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उचित दर की दुकानों के द्वारा आपूर्ति की जाने वाली वस्तुएं वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध कराने के बजाए उनकी कालाबाजारी की जाती है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार को कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

खाद्य मंत्री और नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री देवेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव): (क) हरियाणा सरकार ने सूचित किया कि 30.6.96 की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्य में 7201 उचित दर दुकानें हैं।

(ख) और (ग) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के तहत लागू की जाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को 6 वस्तुओं को राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उनकी नामित एजेंसियों के जरिए थोक में उपलब्ध करती है। जिसमें उपभोक्ताओं तक आगे वितरण करना, पर्याप्त मात्रा में तथा समय से उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना, चोरबाजारी जैसे कदाचारों को रोकना, प्रवर्तन से संबंधित कार्य करने समेत सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की संचलानात्मक जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम चोरबाजारी निवारण तथा आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अधिनियम आदि जैसे अधिनियमों के जरिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को शक्तियां दी हैं, ताकि